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cont.

electrode 702a cooperate with support 901 to form one sensor, while peripheral electrodes 801b and 802b, and common electrode 702b cooperate with support 902 to form a second sensor. As the beam 903 passes through this composite structure, the intensity, position and direction of the beam can be measured. Intensity and position at each of the measurement planes can be determined as discussed above. The direction of the beam is determined using simple linear algebra, given position measurements on the two measurement planes spaced a known distance 904 apart.

REMARKS

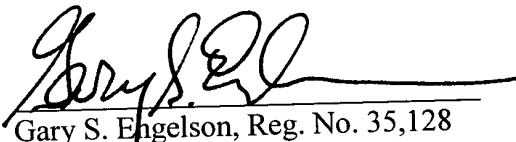
The specification has been amended to make the specification consonant with the drawings, particularly Fig. 9. Entry hereof is respectfully requested.

If there is a fee occasioned by this amendment, including an extension of time fee, that is not covered by an enclosed check, please charge any deficiency to deposit account No. 23/2825.

Respectfully submitted

Lawrence H. Domash et al., Applicants

By:



Gary S. Engelson, Reg. No. 35,128
Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.

600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2211
Tel. No.: (617) 720-3500
Attorney for Applicant

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MARKED-UP SPECIFICATION

In some optical systems, it may be desired to measure the angle or direction of an optical beam, as well as its position and intensity, as it crosses a measurement plane. Such systems can use the structure of Fig. 9, in which two of the single segment sensors of Figs. 7 and 8 are disposed on parallel planar supports 901, 902. Peripheral electrodes 801a, 802a and common electrode [701a] 702a cooperate with support 901 to form one sensor, while peripheral electrodes 801b and 802b, and common electrode [701b] 702b cooperate with support 902 to form a second sensor. As the beam 903 passes through this composite structure, the intensity, position and direction of the beam can be measured. Intensity and position at each of the measurement planes can be determined as discussed above. The direction of the beam is determined using simple linear algebra, given position measurements on the two measurement planes spaced a known distance 904 apart.

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